

NOTICE.

Office of the Wrightway, York & G. R. Co. 2
York, August 19, 1890.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meet-
ing of the stockholders of the Wrightway,
York and Gettysburg Railroad Company, will
be held at their office in the Borough of York,
on Tuesday the 3d of September next, between
the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, A. M., for the
election of a PRESIDENT and EIGHT DIRECTORS,
of said Company for the ensuing year. By order,
ROBT. S. HOLLINS, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Wright, deceased.
LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB
WRIGHT, late of Freedom town-
ship, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been
granted to the subscriber, residing in the same
township, he hereby gives notice to all those in-
debted to said estate, to pay the same without de-
lay, and those having claims, to present them,
properly authenticated, for settlement.
ABRAHAM WAYBRIGHT, Ex'r.

JUST RECEIVED,

LACAS, assorted colors, Linen Lustres,
Bombazines, Embroidered Cashmeres, to-
gether with a splendid assortment of Fancy and
Plain SILKS, all suitable for the season, and
cheaper offered in Gettysburg. He invites
the Ladies to call and examine his stock, as he
feels satisfied that no house in the Borough can of-
fer the same inducements to the ladies as is offered
at the Cheap Corner of
AFM ARNOLD.

Glass Ware, Plain & Fancy.
W. HAMERSLY invites the attention
of the Ladies to his superior assortment
of GLASS WARE, warranted to be of genuine
Eastern Manufacture, and embracing plain and
fancy Fruit Dishes, Preserve and Butter Dishes,
Tumblers, of best ground Glass, &c. &c. Call and
see the assortment.
[April 8.]

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth
SACK COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere
PANTS, of every variety, at
March 18. SAMSON'S.

KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh
supply of Woodward & Brother's Nonpareil
Honey Dew Canebrake TOBACCO, to which he
invites the attention of those interested; also, on
hand and in store, a large variety of superior
SEGARS.

Family Groceries,
GENERAL assortment always on hand and
for sale by
ABM ARNOLD.
April 22. 11

CARBONATE OF SODA, (a new article for
baking) can be had at JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S
TUCK'S Store. [June 10.]

GENERAL assortment of PLAIN, and
FANCY HOSIERS, can be found at
JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.
June 10.

Hardware! Hardware!
W. HAMERSLY has just opened a large
assortment of HARDWARE, such as
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks; Grass, Grain and
Bramble Scythes; Axes, Hatchets, Chains, Traces,
Curry-combs, Cards, &c., to which he invites the
attention of Farmers and others.
April 8. 11

Clothing Emporium.
GENERAL assortment of READY-MADE
CLOTHING, for Gentlemen and Boys. A
complete suit, Coat, Pants and Vest, from \$1.50
to \$3.00, at the always cheap JEW'S CORNER.
April 22. 11

LARGE and full assortment of NAILS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, GLASS
&c. Persons building can be supplied at the low-
est prices at
JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.
June 10.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!
JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MO-
ROCCO and KID SHOES, GAITERS, &c.
Misses do; also, Gentlemen's coarse and Fine
Ties, Congress Gaiters, Pumps, &c. at
KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.
April 1. 11

AWNS, a new article, not to be surpassed in
pattern, quality, or for cheapness, for sale at
the Cheap Store of
ABM ARNOLD.
April 22. 11

MOUSEHOLE, DUDLEY & FOSTER AN-
VIES, also COLTER KEY VICES, for
sale very cheap.
JOHN FAHNESTOCK.
June 19.

TABLE CUTLERY.
A FULL and excellent assortment of Common
and superior TABLE CUTLERY SPOONS,
&c., for sale at
HAMERSLY'S.
April 22. 11

GENERAL assortment of articles for Gen-
tlemen's Wear, such as CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, CASSETTES, DRILLING, SATIN
and other VESTINGS, for the approaching
season, at
JEW'S CORNER.
April 22. 11

VARIETY of SADDLERY, HARNESS and
CARRIAGE MOUNTING, for sale at
JOHN FAHNESTOCK'S.
June 10.

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made.
IT is singular, and yet true, how the JEW AR-
NOLD can sell his GOODS of all kinds so
much CHEAPER than his neighbors; and yet,
when the truth is known, that he purchases ex-
actly for CASH, the question is soon solved.
Call and test the truth of the universal saying, and
save your money! Quick sales and small profits
is the motto at the cheap JEW CORNER of
ABM ARNOLD.
April 22. 11

FRESH ARRIVAL!

Groceries, Queensware, &c.
WM. W. HAMERSLY
HAS returned from the City with an increased
and well selected assortment of GROCE-
RIES of all kinds, such as Sugar, Currants, Raisins,
Fish, Rice, Spices, Salt, &c., which he will
sell at prices that can't be beat anywhere. Also,
the fullest and best assortment of QUEENSWARE,
ever opened in this market, to which he invites
the attention of purchasers, as also to the large as-
sortment of Goods of almost infinite variety, with
the assurance that they cannot be beat, either in
quality, variety or cheapness. Remember, the
place to secure Bargains is at HAMERSLY'S,
North-east Corner of the Diamond.
April 8. 11

Law & Penalties against Passing SMALL NOTES.

ANNEXED will be found the portion of the Act
of Assembly of 1880, prohibiting the cir-
culation of notes under \$5:
SECT. 48.—That from and after the 21st day of
August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, it
shall not be lawful for any person or persons, cor-
poration or body corporate, directly or indirectly,
to issue, pass, or pass, exchange, put in circula-
tion, transfer, or cause to be issued, paid out, pas-
sed, exchanged, circulated or transferred, any bank
note, note, bill, certificate, or any acknowledgment
of indebtedness, whatsoever, purporting to be a
bank note or of the nature, character or appear-
ance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation
as a bank note, issued, or purporting to be issued
by any bank or incorporated company, or associa-
tion of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of a
less denomination than five dollars. Every viola-
tion of the provisions of this section by any cor-
poration or body corporate, shall subject such cor-
poration or body corporate to the payment of five
hundred dollars; and any violation of the provisions
of this section by any public officer holding any
office or appointment of honor or profit under the
constitution and laws of this State, shall subject
any such officer to the payment of five hundred
dollars; and any violation of this section by any
other person, not being a public officer, shall sub-
ject such person to the payment of twenty-five
dollars, one-half of which, in each case above men-
tioned, shall go to the informer, and the other half
to the county in which the suit is brought, and may
be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount
are now by law recoverable in any action of
debt, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pen-
sylvania, as well for the use of the proper county,
as for the person suing.

THE undersigned, in directing the action of the
county of Adams, in the case of the Act of 1880,
would inform him that he will receive the notes
thus prohibited, at PAR VALUE, in ex-
change for goods, at his cheap and one-price
Clothing & Variety Store,
in Gettysburg, nearly opposite the Bank. Persons
wishing to get rid of these notes without sacri-
fice, and who at the same time desire to secure
BARGAINS in the way of ready-made clothing
or any other article in his well stocked store, let
him call. His stock of SUMMER CLOTHING
is full and complete, embracing something to
please all fancies, from fine and superfine goods
down to the cheapest and most serviceable wear.
It is useless to enumerate the articles or to say
more. My friends and customers know my mode
of dealing. I have but the one price and charge
one man no more than the other, for the same
article. I therefore feel confident that those who
are in the habit of making their purchases with
me know that they can buy cheaper from me than
at any other establishment.

THE subscriber has on hand a good Rock-
away Buggy, also a second-hand dog, without top,
which he will dispose of at prices so low as to as-
tonish the purchaser. Also, a lot of GRASS.
MARCUS SAMSON.
June 10.

Assam Tea Company,
136 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.
THE proprietors beg to call the attention of
connoisseurs in Tea, and the heads of families,
to the choice and rare selection of Teas im-
ported by them, and hitherto unknown in this coun-
try, which, by their fragrance and delicacy, com-
bined with virgin purity and strength, produce an
infusion of surpassing richness and flavor. The
Teas offered are the following:
No. 1. Choice Bloom, a Black Tea, at \$1.00 per lb.
No. 2. Nippon, Do, " " " 75 " " " "
No. 3. Oolong, a Green Tea, 1.00 " " " "
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No. 353. O

Election of Judges.

Ponder this question as reflecting men
as those who have studied the human mind
and scrutinized all its mysterious workings.
It is not in human nature to remain un-
moved by considerations like this.
Even the infinitesimal minor integrity
been deemed praiseworthy, will fall their part
and almost imperceptibly in himself,
will carry his deeper judgment.

It is obvious that there exists some
evil, under the inspection of the electric
man, that where ever the hand is laid

The wish of the prisoner, as expressed the evening before, both to Sheriff Exelon and the District Attorney, was that he should

The street in front of the hotel continued to be thronged during the evening, and shortly after midnight the New York Musical Fund Society, numbering 200 performers, appeared in front, and commenced a grand serenade, in the midst of which she appeared at the parlor window, and waited

Not Counterfeit.—We learn from the office of Bicknell's Reporter, of a new counterfeit of the notes of the bank of Middletown, Pa., denomination \$5, letter B. *expressing is good, and bears a close resemblance to the genuine.* In the counterfeited period after "demand," and the com after "Danfort," are omitted

The Dead of 1850.—The list of persons of note who have deceased during the first half of the present year embraces many distinguished names. We notice some of

rene, the lightning strikes gleam forth in terrific grandeur - smolder the darkened heavens and the convulsed earth, and old ocean heave her rough billows to the surge-beaten shore, and the huge mountain shake from its cloud-capped summit to its trembling base, but they will not disturb his slumber: he is dead!

Sept 2

JACOB MYERS

11

NOTICE.

Estate of Ephraim Zuck, deceased.

PHILIPPS ZECK, late of Scranton mun-
 ical, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been
 granted in the executorship, pending in the same
 court, the sum of \$1000.00 to all those in
 default in said estate to pay the same without dis-
 cuss, and those having claims, to present them,
 properly attested, for settlement.

FRANCIS MONFORT, Adm'r.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT PUBLIC SALE**


N pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Public sale,
On Saturday, the 21st of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,
A Valuable Plantation.
late the Estate of GEORGE DZAKOWSKI, deceased, situate in Barker township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Galt, Daniel Markley, Benner's Church, and others, containing
123 ACRES,
more or less, of **PATENTED LAND**; of which about 30 Acres are in Timber; a large proportion of excellent Meadow: the whole in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story weatherboarded
LOG HOUSE,
 with a Log Kitchen, large Brick Bank Barn with Sheds, large Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, &c. attached to the Bank; a Spring-house, and water out-buildings; an excellent well of water at the Kitchen door, and Conowago creek runs along the south end of the place, near the house. There is in the Farm a good
YOUNG ORCHARD.

Part of the Farm has been lined within the last three years.

BY virtue of a Writ of Partition issued out of the Court of Common Pleas at Adams County, and an Alias Order of Sale thereon, to me directed, I will expose to sale, by public outcry, in the premises,
On Monday the 23d of September, inst.

A Tract of Land,
situate the Estate of ARCHIBALD BOYD, deceased,
containing **113 Acres,** more or less, situate in
numbered town-ship, Adams county, about two

lies north of Gettysburg, on the Newville road, adjoining lands of James McColough, Abraham Pangler, James Ewing and others—on which are erected a



TWO-STORY LOG HOUSE,
Log Barn, and Out-Buildings,
 with two springs of water convenient to the dwelling, and an ORCHARD of Fruit Trees. There are about 20 acres of Woodland, 15 acres of Meadow, and the residue in a tolerable state of cultivation.

♣ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.
 Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
 Sept. 2, 1850. } to

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
to all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of
JACOB GRASS,
LATE of Straban twonship, Adams comty,
deceased, to wit:—Margaret Grass, (widow),
John Grass, Jacob L. Grass, George Grass, Leah,
intermarried with George Heyd, Mary C., inter-
married with Noah Miller, and Elizabeth Yeatts
that an

will be held on *Monday the 23d of September, inst.*
 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, upon a certain
 tract of Land, situate in Straban township, Ad-

ns county, adjoining lands of Jacob King, Robert
 'Ilheny, John Cleveland, George Minnigh and
 bers, containing Thirty Acres, more or less, on
 which are erected a one and a half-story Log

well-being, rough-cast, a double Log Stable, and other improvements—to make partition of said premises to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, if the same will admit of partition, without prejudice to or

not admit of partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to inquire how many of the said heirs it will conveniently accommodate, and part and divide the same to and amongst as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the

whole thereof, then to value and appraise the same whole and undivided.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg. }

Sept. 2, 1850. 5 td

Law & Penalties against Passing

SMALL NOTES.

ANNEKED will be found the portion of the Act of Assembly of 1850, prohibiting the circu

[illegible]

ration or body corporate, directly or indirectly, issue, pay out, pass, exchange, put in circulation, transfer, or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated or transferred, any bank note, note, bill, certificate, or any acknowledgment of indebtedness whatsoever, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation

a bank note, issued, or purporting to be issued by any bank or incorporated company, or association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of a denomination greater than five dollars. Every viola-

of the provisions of this section by any corporation or body corporate, shall subject such corporation or body corporate to the payment of five hundred dollars; and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer holding any office or appointment of honor or profit under the constitution and laws of this State, shall sub-

any such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars; and any violation of this section by any other person, not being a public officer, shall subject such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one-half of which shall each year be paid

...one-half of which, in each case above mentioned, shall go to the informer, and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be sued for and recovered as debts of like nature as now by law recoverable in any action at law, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as well for the use of the proper county as for the reasons aforesaid.

10 The undersigned, in directing the attention
the reader to the foregoing section of the Act of
Act, would inform him that he will receive the
res thus prohibited, at PAR VALUE, in ex-

range for goods, at his *cheap and one price*
Clothing & Variety Store,
 Gettysburg, nearly opposite the Bank. Persons wishing to get rid of these notes without sacrifice, and who at the same time desire to secure **REAL GAINS** in the way of Ready-made Clothing and other articles, by doing so, will do well to give

as a call. His stock of **SUMMER CLOTHING** full and complete, embracing something to please all fancies. From fine and superfine goods down to the cheapest and most serviceable wear.

It is useless to enumerate the articles or to say more. My friends and customers know my mode of dealing. I have but the *one* grave and charge on man no more than the other, for the same price. I therefore feel confident that those who are in the habit of making their purchases with me know that they can buy *cheaper* from me than

any other establishment.

WANTED,
1000 BUSHELS OATS, 1000 BUSH-
ELS CORN, & 500 BUSHELS RYE,

covered at my Mill in Germany townships. For
heat a fair price will be given.
GEORGE ARNOLD.
July 29.

Election of Judges.

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.
Letters to the People of Pennsylvania in
reference to the Proposed Amendment
to the Constitution.

No. 3.
In closing my last communication, I stated that it would be my object when I again addressed you, to show, if possible, that in selecting the Judiciary of a State, a different mode should be adopted from that pursued in appointing the members of the Legislative and Executive departments of the government. I have already adverted to the fact that the Chief Magistrate of your Commonwealth, and the members of your Legislature have little or nothing to do with the individual interests, and personal difficulties of the citizen, and that there was therefore no danger to be apprehended from this source, of an oppressive exertion of power. But let us look for a moment at the position of your Judiciary.

It is the province of the judge who presides over your county Court, and of those who compose the tribunal of last resort—the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth—to determine the law upon which depends the life, liberty, and property of every citizen. They wield an immense power. Any one at all conversant with the proceedings of Courts of justice, has observed how almost omnipotent is the influence of the judge, over the jury who are trying the cause. Jurors know that it is their province to determine the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or the relative rights of the parties, according to the evidence. But they know also, that the law is a part of that evidence, and thus they must take from the Court. To disregard that law, would be as complete a violation of their oaths, as as though they should render a verdict in direct contravention of the facts. But even in regard to the evidence, as distinguished from the law, it is in the power of a judge to exercise a vast sway over the minds of a jury. Doubting and hesitating under the effect of ingenious arguments urged by opposing counsel, they lend a willing ear to the suggestions of the Bench, and the comments made by the Court, upon the facts of the case, often carry conviction, and determine the verdict. The propriety or impropriety of yielding to this influence, I shall not here attempt to discuss. Upon this question the minds of men have differed. But that such is the fact, will not, I think, be disputed; and we are dealing with facts as we find them.

How important then, in view of these circumstances, does it become, that the tribunal which wields this power over the most sacred rights and dearest interests of the citizen, should be perfectly free from prejudice and bias, uninfluenced by passion, and guided solely by the dictates of a sound and enlightened judgment. But how will this great object be best attained? By dragging down the judicial office from what it should be its high elevation, and making it a prize to be contended for by politicians—the reward of long and zealous services rendered to party? By compelling the aspirant to a seat on the Bench, to resort to all the arts of the demagogue, in order to secure the nomination of a political convention and thus place himself before the people in a position which will warrant him in asking their suffrages? In the case of a judicial appointment, if in no other, the maxim that the office should seek the individual, and not the individual the office, should prevail to its full extent. But does any one flatter himself that if the proposed amendment is adopted, the same course will not be pursued in reference to this office, which has obtained in every other within the gift of the people? Let it once prevail, and sad experience will teach a different lesson.

Contrast for a moment the existing system, with that which you are urged to substitute. By our present Constitution, the power of appointing the several judges, is vested in the Governor, but its exercise is subject to the control of the Senate. The Executive selects an individual, of whose qualifications for the post, in point of legal ability and moral character, he is fully assured. His nomination is submitted to the Senate. They also convince themselves that he possesses the necessary requisites, and as a general thing, the nomination is unanimously confirmed. To this, however, there have been exceptions. The judge thus duly commissioned, is called, in most instances, to reside over a district to the citizens of which he is personally a total stranger, although he may be known to them by reputation. Thus he comes among them, prepared to regard them all with like favor. He is not identified with any of their party interests. He is perfectly free from all bias, either of fear, favor, or affection. "He has no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish." He owes his elevation to no political contest, in which the passions of the people have been inflamed, and whilst some of them have struggled to secure his election, others have bitterly opposed it. In his view all are equal, and when their controversies are brought before him for his adjudication, the scales of justice are poised.

But how different the position of the judge who has just been placed upon the Bench, after an exciting canvass, by the votes of a majority of the citizens of his own district. He has both friends and enemies in whose future disputes he is to be the umpire. It is in vain to say that his feelings will be the same towards those who gave him their support, and those who opposed him. A truly noble soul will of course disregard the opposition which is based upon political considerations alone. But suppose there are some who deem him unfitted for the post to which he aspires, by reason of a defective moral character, or a destitution of intellectual or legal ability. They will be constrained to oppose him on this ground; and it will be their imperative duty to do so, if they are guided by conscientious convictions. And think you that this will not excite feelings of bitterness? Will not this imagined injury continually rankle in his bosom? Will he remain perfectly unaltered, when a cause is submitted to his decision in which are involved the conflicting interests of an ardent supporter and a determined adversary?

Ponder this question as a reflecting man—as those who have studied the human heart, and scrutinized all its mysterious workings. It is not in human nature to remain entirely unimpaired by considerations like these. Even the individual whose integrity has been deemed spotless, will feel their power, and almost imperceptibly to himself, they will warp his better judgment.

It is obvious that these evils must prevail, under the operation of the elective system, even where care has been taken that

none but competent men, in point of moral character and legal acquirements, have been made the recipients of judicial honors. But is it certain that such alone will be selected? The history of the past may teach us a useful lesson. (Glance your eyes backward and examine for a moment the action of the two great political organizations which exist within your Commonwealth. Have their selections of candidates for whom your suffrages have been asked, always met your approval? Have they been uniformly men of unimpeachable integrity and undoubted competency? What principle has controlled them in making these nominations; a regard for the welfare of the Commonwealth, and a disposition to place before the people the men best qualified, for the several posts to which it was proposed to elevate them? You know that such has not been the case. Office has been made the reward of long and zealous party services; and in many instances, availability has been the distinguishing virtue of a candidate, and his chief recommendation to the favorable regard of a political convention. It is difficult too, for men to sever, even temporarily, the ties which have linked them to a particular political organization, and refuse a candidate their suffrages. Hence it is, that to be nominated, is generally to receive the unanimous support of the party of whose principles the nominee is regarded as the exponent.

Whether a like course will not obtain in reference to the election of your judges, should the proposed amendment prevail, is a question which should be deeply pondered. To your own calm reflection I commend it.

A LOVER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

From the Boston Transcript of Aug. 31.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

FURTHER FACTS AT THE EXECUTION.
The countenance of Professor Webster in death was serene and even pleasant in its expression; exhibiting no discoloration or sign of distortion. The genial, beaming smile, with which he was wont to encounter a friend, seemed to have just passed over it, and left its trace.

Soon after the body was cut down, Dr. Putnam repaired to Cambridge to communicate intelligence of the execution to the bereaved family. For some days, through the vague communication of a friend, they had been anticipating, that each interview with the prisoner might be the last; although they left the cell and the jail on Thursday, not supposing that the execution would take place the next day. As they entered their carriage, however, they noticed a bustle about the jail, and the assembling of a crowd, from which they drew dreadful auguries of the imminence of the fatal event; and when the visit of Dr. Putnam was announced yesterday morning, they at once knew that all was over.

We drop the curtain over the scene of domestic anguish that ensued. It was not unrelieved by hopes, that the father and husband had deeply and sincerely repented of his crime; and that the bitterness of death was alleviated by sincere religious preparation and prayer to the Most High.

Dr. Putnam having inquired of the prisoner yesterday morning, before the religious exercises in the cell, whether there were any points he would like to have touched upon in the prayer, Professor Webster replied that there were two, which it would be agreeable to his feelings to have introduced; one was, that the hearts of his fellow-men might be softened towards him, after he was gone; the other that every consolation from heaven for the suffering he had inflicted might be vouchsafed to the family and relatives of the late Dr. Parkman.

In the interview before the prayer, Professor Webster alluded to his hope of meeting in the world to which he was about to pass in spirit, a tenderly beloved child, who died some years since. He conversed with perfect composure, on various subjects, mostly of a religious nature.

During the walk to the gallows, the conversation was maintained mostly by Dr. Putnam, whose object it was to keep the prisoner's thoughts so occupied with sacred things that the appalling spectacle around him should not cause him to quail. But the prisoner was firm to the last. Not a nerve shivered. To Dr. Putnam's remark—"do not regard anything about you—do not look"—as they entered the area, and approached the gallows, he replied: "I do not. My thoughts are elsewhere."

All the while the death-warrant was being read, Dr. Putnam kept up a cheering conversation with him, and the prisoner responded calmly and appropriately. It would have been difficult to prescribe a demeanor more becoming under the circumstances, than that which he exhibited, or to have invented words more suitable than those which he uttered.—Dr. Putnam plied him with remarks to keep his thoughts in the right direction, and to prevent any pause, during which he might quail. The prisoner gratefully seconded these humane efforts, but without any flurry of spirit or nervous agitation. Dr. Putnam continued near, conversing with him, while the officers tied the prisoner's arms and legs—while the nose was adjusted round his neck—and while the black cap was put on—nor did he retire from his immediate vicinity till just as the fatal drop was about to descend.

The flushed appearance of the prisoner's face and the effusion of tears were produced apparently by the premature and momentary tightening of the rope, and not, as some supposed, by agitation.

The last audible words of Professor Webster, as the cap was drawn over his face, were: "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit."

One of our contemporaries states that the spot selected for the gallows was that where it would be most conspicuous to the multitude. Directly the contrary of this is the truth. It was the object of Mr. Andrews to place it where it would be as little conspicuous as possible.

With regard to the statement that the prisoner had a right to claim till 11 o'clock yesterday, we have learned that there was no special right on the prisoner's part after 8 o'clock, the first hour mentioned in the death-warrant.

The wish of the prisoner, as expressed, the evening before, both to Sheriff Foxworth and Dr. Putnam, was that the execution might be as prompt as possible. He said that he would be ready at any moment to receive a death-blow. This request the Sheriff complied with, as far as the convenience and decorum of the occasion would allow.

of the last named works, with appropriate passages marked in them, to various friends.

Letter from Prof. Webster to Rev. Dr. Francis Parkman.

The following letter, communicated for the Transcript of this day, was addressed by Professor Webster to the Rev. Dr. Parkman, and a copy retained in the possession of the former, which he confided to a friend with permission to make such disposition of it as he might see fit, after his own decease. We mention this in order that the gentleman, to whom the letter was addressed, may not be suspected of having disregarded the request which it contains.

(Copy.)
BOSTON, Aug. 6, 1850.

Rev. Dr. PARKMAN.—Dear Sir: I cannot leave this world in the peace of mind for which I pray, without addressing you as the head of that family which I have so deeply injured and afflicted, to make known to you and them the bitter anguish of soul, the sincere contrition and penitence I have felt at having been the cause of the affliction under which you and they have been called to mourn. I can offer no excuse for my wicked and fatal ebullition of passion but what you already know, nor would I attempt to palliate it.

I had never, until the two or three last interviews with your brother, felt towards him anything but gratitude for his many acts of kindness and friendship. That I should have allowed the feelings excited on those occasions to have overpowered me so as to involve the life of your brother, and my own temporal and eternal welfare, I can, even now, hardly realize.

I may not receive from you forgiveness in this world, yet I cannot but hope and believe you will think of me with compassion, and remember me in your prayers to Him who will not turn away from the humble and repentant. Had I many lives, with what joy I would lay them all down, could I, in the least, atone for the injury I have done, or alleviate the affliction I have caused; but I can now only pray for forgiveness for myself and for every consolation and blessing upon every member of your family.

In justice to those dearest to me, I beg to assure you, and I entreat you to believe me, no one of my family had the slightest doubt of my entire innocence up to the moment when the contrary was communicated to them by Dr. Putnam. That they have your sincere pity and sympathy I feel assured.

There is no family towards every member of which I have always felt a greater degree of respect and regard than that of which you are now the head. From more than one I have received repeated acts of friendship and kindness, for which I have ever been and am most truly grateful.

Towards yourself in particular have not only my own feelings been those of the most sincere regard and gratitude, but every individual of my family has felt towards you that you were their pastor and friend. Often has my wife recalled the interest you took in her from her first becoming your parishioner, and often has she spoken, with feelings of deep gratitude, of the influence of your public ministrations, and of your private instructions and conversations, and of your direction of her inquiries and reading in what related to her religious views. These she has often recalled and referred to as having firmly established the religious faith and trust which are now such sources of consolation and support to her and our children, as well as to myself.

Nothing that has occurred has weakened these feelings, and although those I leave behind me, may not meet you without the keenest anguish, I trust you will exonerate them from any participation in, or knowledge of the father's sin, up to the moment I have mentioned, and may you remember them in your prayers to the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God.

I beg you, my dear Sir, to consider this strictly a private letter and by no means to give it publicity; at the same time I will request you to make known to the immediate members of your family the state of my feelings and my contrition.

That every consolation and blessing may be vouchsafed to yourself and to every member of your family, is the heartfelt prayer of Yours, most resp'y

(Signed) J. W. WEBSTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

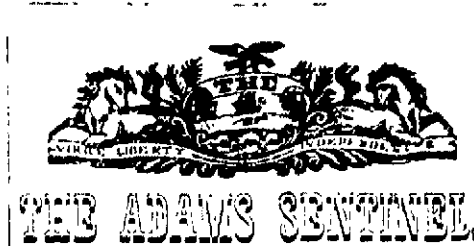
Arrival of Jenny Lind—Enthusiastic reception—Grand Serenade—Funeral of Mrs. Adams.—The event of to-day is the arrival of the splendid steamship Atlantic, and with her, that of the celebrated contralto, Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale. As soon as the Atlantic's guns announced the arrival of that vessel, thousands of persons rushed to the dock, at the foot of Canal street, for the purpose of getting a glance at the famous Queen of Song, and welcoming her to the shores of the New World. As soon as the steamship got opposite to her dock, cheer after cheer was given lustily by the assembled multitude, although it was Sunday—so great was the enthusiasm exhibited towards her.

It is stated that, upon leaving Liverpool, the excitement to see Jenny Lind was so great, that it was with difficulty she could reach the dock. On the voyage she made herself quite popular, by her engaging manners, and seemed to enjoy herself greatly, dancing almost every night, and participating freely in all the amusements. She also gave a concert for the benefit of the sailors, which realized £70 sterling.

The crowd assembled at the wharf on the arrival of the Atlantic, and followed her carriage to the Irving House, where they continued their demonstrations of enthusiasm, in acknowledgment of which she appeared several times at the hotel window.—She seemed delighted with her reception, and on landing remarked to Mr. Barnum that there appeared to be no poor people in this country, as all were well dressed.

The street in front of the hotel continued to be thronged during the evening, and shortly after midnight the New York Musical Fund Society, numbering 200 performers, appeared in front, and commenced a grand serenade, in the midst of which she appeared at the parlor window, and waived her thanks. The number of spectators present is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. The leader of the band afterwards waited on her in her parlor, and presented an address welcoming her to America, to which she briefly responded.

Lost and Suicide.—A young man, named Wm. Henry, hung himself at Goshen, Ohio, on the 20th ult., on account of the death of a young lady to whom he had been paying his addresses.



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, September 9th, 1850.

WINE CANDIDATES.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSUA DUNGAN, of Bucks co.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union co.
SHERIFF GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Wash. co.

WINE COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
DANIEL M. SMYSER.
SENATOR,
THOMAS CARSON.
ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM M. SHERRY.
COMMISSIONER,
JACOB GREIST.
AUDITOR,
FRED'K G. HOFFMAN.
DIRECTOR,
NICHOLAS RUSHBY.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES G. REID.
COUNTY SHERIFF,
JACOB DIEHL.

BE ASSESSED!

It is time for all voters to ascertain whether they are regularly assessed or not. This must be attended to at least ten days before the election, or their votes may be lost.

We are indebted to Hon. T. STEVENS for sundry favors.

Census.

Borough of Gettysburg.—Whites 1985, colored 195—total 2180. Increase 272.
Bulter Township.—Whites 1242, colored 24—total 1266.

James WADE was brought from Washington on Monday evening last, and on a hearing before Justice Danner, was fully committed for trial at the November Sessions, on the charge of larceny in the case of the missing money of S. Durbanow, Esq.

The October number of the "Lady's Book" is already on our table. It is beautifully illustrated. Every thing about it is neat and sustains its high reputation as a Lady's Book.

The dwelling-house of Mr. John Leitenmyer, in Lewisburg, York county, was consumed by fire on the night of last Thursday week, the 29th Aug. The furniture was mostly saved.

The Union Reform Ticket for Delegates to amend the Constitution of Maryland, prevailed in Carroll county, at the election on Wednesday last, by a majority of from 1 to 200. The persons chosen are Messrs. Ege, Brown, Parke, Showers and Cockey.

In Washington county, Messrs. Fiery, Schley, Niell, and Newcomer, (whigs) and Newcomer, and Harbine, (dem.) are elected.

The returns of the election in Maryland for Delegates to amend the Constitution so far show the choice of a majority of whigs.

The village of Oshkosh, in Wisconsin, has, according to the late census, a population of 1392 souls, and out of this number only twenty-nine are *Laurels*!

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER has been re-nominated for Congress by the Whigs of Philadelphia.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on Thursday, from Chagres, bringing San Francisco dates to the 1st August. She brings 186 passengers, and has on board upwards of one million of dollars in gold! The steamer Georgia, which is on her route for New York, is also bringing one million and a half! The advices from the Gold regions are very encouraging, both as to health and success. There were, however, continued reports of terrible murders and extensive robberies at the mines.

The steamer Washington arrived at New York on Wednesday. She brought 174 passengers—among whom are six Roman Catholic Bishops, who come out to this country upon some missionary enterprise connected with the church.

The strange fascination of Mr. Clay's presence in the Senate was never more obvious than on the day after his arrival from Newport.—The galleries which had been almost literally deserted for several weeks before, were crowded to overflowing on that day, as if all the strangers in the city had been reserving their visit to the Senate for a sight of the lion, and all the citizens had come to show him.

We are pleased to hear and know that the Administration of President Fillmore, both as regards the action of the President himself and the Heads of Departments, is such as to command the undivided respect and support of the Whigs in Congress, and of the Whigs throughout the country. The dignified yet courteous bearing of the President pleases all who have business with him, whilst his honesty, patriotism, and devotion to the public interests are beginning to be appreciated and acknowledged even by those who are opposed to him politically. He will deserve the support of the American people.—*Am. Govt.*

New Counterfeit.—We learn from the office of Birknell's Reporter, of a new counterfeit of the notes of the bank of Middle-town, Pa., denomination \$5, letter B. The engraving is good, and bears a close resemblance to the genuine. In the counterfeit, the period after "demand," and the comma, after "paid," are omitted.

Virginia Reform Election.—The recent election for members to the State Convention to frame a Constitution, resulted in the choice of 62 democrats, 50 whigs, and 18 whose politics are not known.

Southern Students.—The number of students in the Southern Colleges has increased largely, it is said, owing to the growing unwillingness of Southern parents to send their children North, on account of the anti-slavery sentiment which prevails here.

DEATH OF DR. NES.

We regret to announce, that intelligence has been received from York, that our Representative in Congress, Dr. NES, who has been in ill health for some time past, died on Saturday night or yesterday morning.

The Texas Boundary Bill.

This bill has been under an animated discussion in the House of Representatives during the past week, and was twice defeated—the last time on Thursday, by a majority of eight.

POSTSCRIPT.

On Friday the question again came up, and we have the gratification to announce that the Senate bill for the settlement of the Texas Boundary, and providing a Territorial Government for New Mexico, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 108 to 97. They will no doubt be immediately sanctioned by the Senate. These are the two main points of the Compromise bill; and the others, we have little doubt, will soon be disposed of.

The National Intelligencer is in raptures, on account of the passage of the bill, which, they say, will "satisfy all reasonable men of every section, and give peace and quiet to the country." They add:

"Our hearts are too full of a sense of joy on this event for any comment upon it today."

"When Decatur was bearing down on the Macedonian, and ready to open his batteries on her, an officer came up and said, 'Sir, the men wish to cheer.' 'Let them take the ship and then cheer,' said he. Now, then, friends all! THREE TIMES THREE CHEERS FOR THE UNION OF THE STATES, and those who have, in the Courts of the Nation, gallantly stood by it!"

There was a great riot in Baltimore on Friday night, arising out of a procession of one part of the Locomotors, who are opposed to their candidate for Mayor, being attacked by the other portion. Pistols and stones were the weapons used. A number of persons were much injured, and several arrests made by the authorities.

There has been a great excitement in some counties of Ohio, on account of some drovers purchasing cattle, and scattering the Hayre-de-Grace bank notes broadcast over the country, in payment, showing counterfeit "Detectors" to prove them good. They bought largely of horses, cattle, &c. at high prices, and paid all in the broken Hayre-de-Grace paper. When its worthlessness was discovered, the swindled farmers turned out in a body, and overtook the drovers at Wyandotte county, and after a desperate fight, took their cattle from them. The authorities interfered, and both parties were lodged in jail.

There was a most destructive freshet to the east of us on Sunday and Monday last. The Schuylkill and Lehigh rivers rose to a height almost unprecedented; and through the whole coal region, and down to Philadelphia, there has been a fearful destruction of property and life. Nearly all the bridges in that quarter have been swept away, and many buildings. At one village, (Tanawana) on the Schuylkill, about thirty houses were swept off by the flood, and it is thought that probably fifty persons were drowned, besides a large number of others at different places. The great height was during the night of Sunday, which accounts for so much loss of life. All the railroads and canals have suffered severely, and it will probably be a considerable time before they can be repaired. The loss at Reading was immense.

Amongst other losses, we observe that one man lost 1200 hogs, which were carried off. The loss in the coal region alone is estimated at a million of dollars. On the Conestoga, at Lancaster, a great many mills and bridges were carried off; and the Codorus, at York, was so high that the water ran over the road at the bridge on Mainstreet, to the depth of a foot, and many properties were inundated. There was also considerable destruction along the line of the York and Baltimore railroad.

The election in Vermont took place on Tuesday last, and, as usual, the Whigs were triumphant.

At the New York State Fair at Albany, which commenced on Thursday last, there were from 75 to 100,000 persons on the ground, and the number increasing by thousands every hour. 1250 individuals had made entries of articles for exhibition, and 4000 registered their names as members for the ensuing year. The ground enclosure of the Fair is a mile round. This is something like a "Fair." They have sheep, cattle, implements, &c. from a distance of hundreds of miles for exhibition.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.

Important and Interesting from Texas. The Texas Governor's message was referred to a committee of both houses—13 in the Senate and 21 in the House. The first resolution, passed unanimously by the committee, was as follows:—That Texas will maintain the integrity of her territories at all hazard. On the 16th, a bill was introduced into the Senate authorizing the Governor to raise five regiments of 1,000 men each—the pay same as the United States troops of the same class; each volunteer furnishing his own horse and arms. The bounty, half a section of land for three months' service; whole section for six; two sections for twelve months. The Governor is authorized to command personally.

Texas and the South.—We have already stated that the message of President Fillmore to Congress on the subject of the Texas boundary difficulty had created great excitement in Texas, especially at Austin, where the Legislature was in session. In connection with this, we see it stated that General Henderson, at a public meeting in San Augustine county, said he had obtained the assurance of the Nashville Convention, to which he was a delegate, that if the U. S. Government should attempt to dispossess Texas of her territory, the people of the South would assist Texas in making opposition.

The Dead of 1850.—The list of persons of note who have deceased during the half of the present year embraces many distinguished names. We notice some of them:

John C. Calhoun, Franklin H. Frore, Sargent S. Francis, Daniel P. King, Nathaniel L. Davis, Jacob Hay, General Zachary Taylor, Brig General Mason, Commodore Jones, J. Newland Maffei, Adam Ramage, S. Margaret Fuller, Emperor of China, Sir Robert Peel, Duke of Cambridge, and President Boyer.—*Albany Register.*

A Small Show for New Mexico.—The highest popular vote of New Mexico is said to have been nine thousand three hundred and eight; for a voting population of which size she asks to be represented in the Congress of the United States by two Senators and one Representative. The population of Hamilton county, Ohio, is about three times that of the State of New Mexico.

Death from the Sting of a "Yellow Jacket."—Last week, a son of Mr. John Gilpin, of Centre township, in this county, 12 years of age, came to his death in the following singular manner: While pounding or mashing apples, to make cider, a "yellow jacket" flew into his mouth and stung him at the top of his throat, and in twenty minutes he was dead! Swelling set in immediately, which completely closed the windpipe.—*Cambridge, Ohio, Times.*

Fatal Rencontre.—A Singular Affair.—We learn that a tragic affair occurred at the village of Lucktoo, Mercer county, Ky., on Wednesday night, resulting in the death of a Dr. Fox at the hand of Dr. Randall, at whose house he was on a visit. It appears that Dr. Fox was sitting in a room of Dr. R.'s house in company with Dr. R.'s step-daughter, at a late hour, when the lady remarked to Dr. Fox that it was bed-time and she would retire. Dr. Fox objected to it, and blowing out the candle caught the young lady in his arms. This caused her to scream out, and her step-father came to her rescue. Fox threatened him with a knife if he interfered or approached him, whereupon Dr. Randall knocked him down with a stick he had in his hand, and afterwards, in a struggle, cut his throat, causing his almost instant death.—*Louisville Courier, 30th.*

Italy.—The Pope is in sad perplexity, in consequence of the conviction of six murderers, to whose sentence of decapitation he is called upon to affix his name. No execution has yet taken place under the reign of Pius IX., owing to his invincible reluctance to sign a death warrant. He wishes the miscreants to be sent to the galleys for the rest of their lives; but the Government and the Judges are not inclined to give way.

The Galena (Illinois) Gazette of the 26th ultimo says that from the 21st to the 24th of August, inclusive, there were 57 interments in that city of persons who died of cholera.

An Indian delegation, from the Menominee tribe, is now on its way to Washington, to pray for justice from the Government. It seems that the land which the Government exchanged with these Indians for that they now possess, turns out to be valueless, and is beside situated between two powerful hostile nations, which together must, in case the Government force them to remove thither, result in their speedy extermination, either by starvation or the tomahawk. We hope mercy may be extended to them.—*Germ. Tel.*

Married.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. PETER KIRK, of Franklin township, to Miss MARY NOEL, of Menallen township.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. BLACKBURN C. GARDNER, of Emmittsburg, Md., to Miss MARY ANN BRADLEY, of this borough.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. PETER KERTON, to Miss MARY JOHNS—both of this county.

In Baltimore, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. W. Tongue, Mr. SAMUEL W. PATTERSON, (formerly of Adams county,) to Miss MARGARET ANN GILLIS—both of Baltimore.

Died.

At his residence near the York Springs, on Saturday the 31st of August, after a short illness, Mr. CALVIN BEALIS, a much esteemed citizen, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 4th inst. in Menallen township, Mr. CHAS. DEAN, in the 73d year of his age.

On the 30th inst. Miss MARY HICK, of Mountjoy township, aged 53 years 7 months and 23 days.

On the 4th inst. MARY ANN CATHARINE, daughter of Solomon Hartman, Jr., of Hilltown, in the 13th year of her age.

On the 30th ult. Mr. JACOB STONESTIFFER, of Union township, aged 65 years.

On the 2d ult. near Abbottstown, Mr. JACOB BENDER, aged 52 years.

In Chambersburg, on the 3d inst. of dysentery, DAVID MINDELSOHN, son of John M. Ralebaugh, Esq. and grandson of Gen. D. Middlecott, of this borough, aged about 2 years.

In the same place, on Thursday morning last, JOHN M. RALEBAUGH, Esq., father of the above, aged about 50 years.

At Philadelphia, on the 31st ult., in his 67th year, the Rev. Dr. C. C. CUTLER, late pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. He was an eminent divine, and esteemed by a wide circle of relatives and friends.

In Chester county, on the 1st inst. ENNOR KIRK, a venerable and highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends—in which he was for many years an eminent preacher—in the 76th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

Died at the residence of his father in Montgomery county, Md., on the 23d ult., after a brief illness, Rev. LEONARD J. ECKHARTS of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church. The subject of this brief memoir was a young man of many noble qualities, both of head and heart. In his domestic life there was combination of all the elements necessary to constitute a gentleman and a Christian. Naturally mild and urbane in his manners, cheerful and lively in his disposition, and warm and fervent in his attachments, he was universally beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. Of him it may be truly said—
His life was gentle.

And the elements so mixed in him
That Nature could stand up and say
To the world, here is a man.

As a minister of Christ, he felt the importance and responsibility of his calling, and was correspondingly faithful in the discharge of all the duties appertaining to the sacred office. To this there were many witnesses on York Springs Circuit, where he travelled, and among whose members he had many and ardent friends. And whilst his announcements were in every ear, and his ministrations were in every heart, he was never without the profoundest regret by all his friends, his memory will be deeply enshrined and embalmed in their hearts' warmest affections.

His spirit has winged its happy flight to the glory-land, where it shall bask forever in the sunlight of an immortal day. He

